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THE PADUCAH DAILY SUN.

Official Newspaper
of the City.

VOLUME 1—NUMBER 167

PADUCAH, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1897

TEN CENTS A WEEK.

A DEADLOCK.

It Looks as if It Were on at Frankfort.

HUNTER GETS 67 AGAIN.

Drowned at Allensville—Burned to Death in Tennessee.

FLOUR MILL BURIED AT GEORGETOWN.

Frankfort, March 25.—Although Dr. Hunter contended that he would be elected today without a doubt, his vote today was the same as yesterday.

The vote today stood as follows: Hunter 67; Blackburn 49; Davis 13; Boyle 6; W. J. Stone 1.

The excitement over the situation is growing quite keen, and members button-hole each other in the corridors and angry words are not infrequently heard.

Representative Stout, who voted for Hunter yesterday, was visited by a committee from Anderson county last night who were in angry mood, and gave him warning that he would better stay at home. Apparently Mr. Stout considered the warning worth heeding, as he was not present today.

Mr. Nance, the bolting Republican, denounced as an unmitigated lie the report that he had been corruptly tampered with in connection with the senatorial election. He concluded his speech by voting for Dr. Hunter. An attempt was afterwards made to change Nance's vote to Boyle, but this was refused. The only change made in the record of the vote was that of Johns to Davis.

The Hunter supporters endeavored to force a continuous session, but were beaten by the combine, and an adjournment forced. The combine says it has two more votes assured tomorrow.

WAR OR ANNEXATION.

Cretans Say These Two Issues Only Are Possible.

Athens, March 24.—A dispatch from Canca, island of Crete, says that the insurgent commander-in-chief at Akrotiri this morning referred the proposal of the powers to grant autonomy to Crete to the various leaders of the insurgent forces who had assembled from different parts of the island. The Cretan leaders unanimously declared that only two issues were possible—the annexation of the island of Crete to Greece or until death ends the struggle the union.

BALENDERS CALLED OUT.

Constantinople, March 24.—A special train was issued this morning by the Sultan calling out for active service forty-four battalions of the reserves of the Second Army Corps and also summoning to the colors the whole of the contingent of 1897.

DROWNED IN A POND.

A Young Man and Two Young Ladies Find a Watery Grave.

Allensville, Ky., March 25.—Marshall Russell, Maria Snowden and Maggie Short were drowned while out skiff riding in a pond in this vicinity last night. There were no witnesses to the drowning, the young people being alone and how the disaster occurred will never be known.

EACH SLAYS THE OTHER.

Twin Brothers Fight over a Young Lady.

Greensburg, Ind., March 25.—George and Calvin Holmes, brothers, fatally shot each other near Moore's mill this afternoon. They were twins, twenty-two years old. They were members of a prominent and wealthy family. Miss Higgs, over whom they fought, is the daughter of one of the wealthiest families in the county. About a year ago George Holmes began paying attentions to Miss Higgs, and he was favorably received. Last Christmas his brother Calvin returned from college and met the young woman at a neighborhood dance. They at once seemed smitten with each other, and thus aroused the jealousy of George. Sunday night Miss Higgs jilted George for his brother. A quarrel ensued.

This afternoon the brothers met in the road. They quarreled and struck each other, when Calvin fired. Several shots were exchanged when George dropped dead. Calvin was fatally wounded over the heart.

ANOTHER BATCH.

Of Appointments Will Be Sent to the Senate This Afternoon.

Washington, March 25.—It is known that the President has slated a number of persons for appointment

LAIRD'S FLOURING MILL.

Total Loss By Fire—Loss \$20,000 or More.

Georgetown, Ky., March 25.—A destructive fire visited this place this morning, Laird's big flouring mill being destroyed by fire. The loss will foot up fully \$20,000, insured for about one-third. This is a heavy loss to the city.

CREMATED.

Willie Morton Cremated in His Burning Home.

Harrogate, Tenn., March 25.—At an early hour this morning the house of his father caught fire and was burned, and Willie Morton, a prominent and popular young man, was consumed, not being awakened in time to make his escape.

OUTLOOK BRIGHTENS.

People of Memphis Take Renewed Courage.

Memphis, March 25.—Everything here now betokens a speedy decline of the waters, and the people are greatly encouraged. The relief work is being continued with great activity, however, as there are many destitute people who will have to be cared for for weeks, at the very best that can be expected.

ON A STAND.

It is Now Almost Certain That the Rise is Over.

Gauge Shows 50.9 Feet—All the Rivers Falling Today.

The river is 50.9 and stationary today, and some even claim that it is falling. A brisk wind has rendered it so rough, however, that it is difficult to determine which it is doing. The indications are for a speedy recession of the destructive overflow. Reports from above show all the rivers to be falling with the exception of the Ohio at Pittsburg, which is rising, and the Mississippi at St. Louis and Cairo, which is on a stand.

STREET FIGHT.

Colored Hack Driver Takes a Cripple's Part.

John Willis Beaten Up at Metropolis Yesterday.

John Willis, a white man, was assaulted at Metropolis yesterday by Wm. Renfro, a colored hack driver, and badly beaten up.

The difficulty is said to have originated over Willis' attempt to cut a cripple man. The colored hack driver took the cripple's part, and for awhile there was considerable excitement.

CHARITY ENTERTAINMENTS.

One Tonight Given at Mrs. Rudy's.

Another to Be Given Tomorrow at Elks' Hall.

A charity entertainment has been arranged for the benefit of flood sufferers, to be given tomorrow night at Elks' hall. Kindly tendered gratis for the occasion. An excellent program, has been arranged as follows:

Piano solo—Harry Gilbert.

Contralto solo—Mrs. Austin Tyndall.

Selection from Ingeborg—Miss May Orm and Mr. Trope.

Trombone and piano—Mr. Dawson and Mrs. Winfield.

Soprano solo—Miss Addie Hart.

Violin—Mr. John Hobson.

Violin solo—Miss Aline Bagby.

Soprano solo—Mrs. D. I. Lewis.

Piano duet—Mr. and Mrs. Davis.

Soprano solo—Miss Peet.

Recitation—Mr. Matthew Carney.

Soprano solo—Miss Ella Hart.

Piano duet—Mrs. Lewis and Miss Puryear.

Violin solo—Mr. Bradshaw.

Quartet—Misses Hart and Bradshaw, and Messrs. Casselton and Bradshaw.

There will be a similar entertainment this evening at the residence of Mrs. J. A. Rudy, on Court street, near Sixth. There will be selections from the graphophone, and in addition the following program has been prepared:

Piano solo—Miss Ada Hazleton.

Vocal solo—Mrs. D. I. Lewis.

Mandolin club—Misses Rudy and Davis and Henry Rudy.

Vocal solo—Miss Geraldine Sanders.

Vocal solo—Miss Peet.

Vocal solo—Willie Rudy.

Piano duet—Messrs. Chaffin and Hobson.

Piano duet—Misses Rudy and Murray.

Recitation—Master Jesse Warton.

Vocal solo—Miss Ella Hart.

Piano solo—Mr. Davis.

Vocal solo—Miss Peet.

Quartet—Messames Veal and Davis and Misses Patterson and Sanders.

FREE RIDE.

Eight Tramps Enjoy the N. C. & St. L. Switch Engine.

THEY ARE FOUND IN A BOX CAR.

Their Destination Was the Lock-up and Police Court.

ALL ARE TOLD TO LEAVE TOWN.

Night Watchman Al Townsend gave eight tramps a free ride on the N. C. & St. L. switch engine this morning about five o'clock.

The N. C. & St. L. has been using the yard near Eleventh and Norton streets as a temporary round-house, and depot, and last night a car of waste, oil, and such things was left near the crossing. The watchman warned all the tramps he met to keep away, and nailed up the doors of this particular car, the combustible contents of which rendered it dangerous.

About daylight as he was passing he heard emanating from the car loud and sonorous sounds, unmistakable evidence that it was occupied. Then he found the eight tramps and brought them to the city, where they were locked up.

When they faced Judge Sanders at the regular hours of court they had the same old story, a story of fruitless search for work, of being crippled, blind and mistreated, and all such things. Judge Sanders said he was tired of hearing it.

Wm. B. McCreery, of Memphis, sat silent until the judge said something about breaking into a car door being a felony, and then he made a few gratuitous remarks. He claimed to be waiting here for an express package, and said when he received it he would go on to Memphis.

Chas. Andrew, a 16-year-old boy, said he lived in Memphis, but left home some time since to find a long-lost brother, who has been gone four years. He came to the conclusion that as his brother had a four years' start it was useless to pursue him, and at the same time decided that there is no place like home.

The others gave their names as Ed Mantell, Will Hoffman, Fred Galord, Chas. McDermott, W. B. McCloy and Jim Faust.

Judge Sanders punctured his remarks with sympathy, and said we had enough destitute people here now, and gave them twelve hours to leave the city. They all smiled as they filed out of the court room.

FLOWERS IMPRISONED.

His Wagon Bed Fell Over Him.

Was Held Down in the Mud Near Grahamville.

Jim Flowers was driving along near Grahamville a day or two ago, trying to avoid a bad place in the road, when his team shied and the wagon gave a lurch, throwing Flowers to the road. The wagon bed fell over him, and he lay there helplessly imprisoned for some time before Sam Measley came along and rescued him. The ludicrous part was that Flowers struck mother earth in exactly the spot he wished to avoid, and when he was pulled out looked like a mud turtle.

POLICE COURT.

Judge Sanders Has Quite a Large Docket.

Mostly Breach of the Peace and Freach of Ordinance Cases.

Thomas Wallace, a railroad carpenter, and Hugh Miller, a denizen of Grand Rivers, the "boom town," became unbearably boisterous at Tenth and Trimble streets early last evening, and after exposing their persons and indulging in a great deal of uncalled-for profanity, they were "pinched" by Officer Barnhart. They resisted and essayed to wrest his club and pistol away, and the officer asserted his authority by clubbing Wallace on the forehead. The men then proceeded quietly enough to the lockup, and City Physician Williamson was called to dress the man's wounds. A small artery was severed by the blow, and Wallace looked like he had stuck his head in a tub of blood.

Miller subsequently attempted to throw Officer Frank Orr down the steps as he was being taken to the lockup, and was also clubbed. They

TOTAL LOSS.

The Towboat Fred Nellis Burned This Morning.

CAUGHT FIRE AT BROOKLYN.

The Loss Will Be About \$4,000, With No Insurance—Was a Tie Boat.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE A MYSTERY.

The tow boat, Fred Nellis, which plied between Tennessee river ports and Brooklyn, Ill., towing ties, was burned to the water's edge at Brooklyn about 5 o'clock this morning, and is a total loss.

There were four of the crew on the boat at the time—the pilot, engineer, and fireman, and Louis Dassing, one of the owners. They had no intimation of the fire until they awoke half suffocated in their berths and were forced to flee for their lives.

The conflagration made a bright light and was plainly visible from the city, the fire department being called out by some one who thought the blaze was inside the city limits.

The Fred Nellis was lying up at Brooklyn unloading ties. She was owned by Louis and Chas. Dassing, of Metropolis, Ill., and Capt. J. H. Jacobs, who had a \$400 interest in her. A new hull was recently put under her, costing the present owners \$1,300.

Chas. Dassing, who is engineer on the Geo. H. Cawling, stated to a Sun reporter this morning that the loss would be four or five thousand dollars, with not a cent of insurance. Dassing Brothers have had very bad luck with their boats, losing the Jenny Walker at Metropolis not long since, the boat sinking in 53 feet of water.

The Fred Nellis was formerly the Walker Morris, and was built in Jeffersonville in 1876. She was afterwards converted from a side wheeler to a stern wheeler at Cairo, and renamed the "Fred Nellis." Her dimensions were: 96 feet long, 19 feet wide and 4 feet hold, and she was made almost new by recent repairs.

She sank after the remainder of the boat had been destroyed this morning, but her machinery will probably be raised. The four men aboard had a narrow escape with their lives, having to leave even their clothes in the burning craft.

The only solution to the mystery is that tramps got aboard, and probably dropped a coal or spark on the floor below. They were sometimes allowed to sleep aboard, and there was no watchman.

The Nellis was a handsome little craft, and had been in the trade for some time. This is the second towboat to be burned within a few miles of Paducah in the past few weeks, the other one being the John D. Lewis, which was destroyed up about Livingston Point.

The transfer boat John Osborn was at Brooklyn at the time but was in no danger. A report gained currency in the city this morning that it was the big transfer boat that had burned.

MECHANISBURG LEVEE.

It is Now Almost a Certainty.

Both Railroad Companies Will Help Build It.

It is practically settled that Paducah will have her Mechanicsburg wharf, which has been in prospect for several months, before many more months shall have elapsed.

It is certain that an appropriation will be granted when the general levy is made for the year, in a month or two, and in addition to this Councilman Barnes has interviewed both Superintendent Harahan, of the I. C., and Superintendent Hills, of the N. C. & St. L., and states that they are confident their roads will be willing to materially assist in building the new levee.

The cost will be from \$3500 to \$5000 and the fact that the railroads will assist will prove very gratifying to the people of Paducah.

MARKETS.

(Reported Daily by Lacy Grain Company.)

Chicago, Ill., March 25.—May wheat opened at 72½-72¾; highest point 73½; closed at 72½-¾.

May corn opened at 24½-¾ and closed at 24½-¾.

May oats opened at 17½ and closed at 17½.

May pork opened at \$8.77-8.80 and closed at \$8.75.

May lard opened at \$4.25 and closed at \$4.25.

May ribs opened at \$4.72 and closed at \$4.67.

May cotton opened at \$6.97 and closed at \$7.02-03.

N. W. receipts, 513 cars. Clearances, 176,000.

RAILROAD RUMBLINGS.

Items of Interest Relative to the Railroads and Railroad People.

From all along the line comes the good news of declining waters, and the spirits of the boys are correspondingly buoyant.

From 7 o'clock this morning until noon the back water in the yards receded just one-fourth of an inch, by actual measurement.

Mr. Al Townsend went on duty as special officer last night out at the Y, and corralled eight Weary Willies who were caught breaking into a car. Pretty good for the first night's work.

George Gates, while helping to turn an engine yesterday afternoon on the table, stepped off the towpath and went down into the pit up to his neck in the limpid mixture.

Blacksmith John Nance still holds the fort, and the merry ring of the hammers can be heard reverberating across the surrounding flood as both he and his helper, George Gates, weld the red-hot irons.

Engineer Henry Buck, on the switch engine, steers the 315 through the flood as easily as an old tar guides a sail boat. But then Henry used to live in the flat woods, and this is not the first overflow he ever saw.

Conductor Byers Robertson has his right hand badly bruised. He met an insolent negro in Lexington, Tenn., who attempted to crowd him off the sidewalk. The condition of his hand indicates the present feeling of the darkey.

Lashed to the railroad tracks along the river front near the iron furnace are the steamers Clyde, City of Chattanooga, Ashland City and the three Fowlers, Gus, Joe and Dick, awaiting a fall of the waters to resume their runs in their respective trades.

Many persons seemed surprised to see the snow this morning and bewailed the fate of the fruit crop. Rest easy. It always snows in March, and the memory of man does not go back to the time when the fruit crop was damaged in that month by the cold weather.

Private telegrams to the officials here state that the Tennessee river is receding at Perryville, Danville and Johnsonville. This is cheering news and in a few days more the loud snorts of the iron horses will be heard again through the low lands where now the muddy waters hold full sway.

As Conductor Billy Lewis was on his way from Memphis to Lexington last night with an extra train he stopped at Berclair to pick up a lot of flat cars, and when he returned to the caboose found it on fire. The flames had gained such headway that all that could be done was to cut it off and pull the balance of the train out of danger. It is thought the stove was knocked down in switching. The caboose was entirely consumed. The conductor and his crew lost all their clothing except the working suits they had on.

COME IN DROVES.

\$100 Given Out to Sufferers This Morning.

This Afternoon There Was Still a Large Crowd Around the Mayor's Office.

Over \$100 was given away to sufferers from the relief fund this morning at the city hall, and this afternoon at 3 o'clock Mayor Yesler, Clerk Cole and Engineer Wilcox were still busy in the mayor's office at the city hall issuing orders to others, while a crowd of fifty or more thronged the surrounding halls and doorways, awaiting their turns. No decrease in the crowd is anticipated as long as the money lasts.

EMERY GRANITE WATER FILTERS.

EXCEL IN PURITY.

CHEAPNESS.

SIMPLICITY.

CLEANLINESS.

The filtering fibre is made of a solid granite rock, insuring absolutely pure water.

Granite filters have greater capacity than those of other makes costing three times as much.

There is nothing about a granite filter to get out of order; it will last a life-time.

Granite filters are easier cleaned than any others. A child can operate them.

Geo. O. Hart & Son Hardware and Stove Co.

INCORPORATED.

303-307 Broadway.

109-117 N. Third Street.

High Water Is On Us, RUBBER BOOTS.

GET INTO A PAIR OF—

We have them in high boots and short boots. Our prices are very low for good quality. Come along, boys, and get a pair before they are all gone.

Geo. Rock & Son.

321 BROADWAY.

BAILEY, THE HATTER HAS RECEIVED HIS Spring Stock

OF—

Hats and Furnishing Goods.

327 BROADWAY.

HOUSE ALMOST AFLOAT.

Caught Fire and Was Burned "to the Waters' Edge."

Residence of Chas. Kaler, on Elizabeth Street a Total Loss—Another Run.

The fire department was called out about 10 o'clock last night by an alarm from box 34.

The residence of Chas. Kaler, on Elizabeth street between Fifth and Sixth, which was built on piling and had about twelve feet of water in it, burned to the water's edge.

Mr. Kaler was absent and the family was visiting in the neighborhood on account of the high water. It is supposed that the flames originated from an overturned stove in the kitchen.

Messrs. Chas. Kaler and Frank Rigelberger owned the house, which was a total loss, owing to the inability of the fire department to reach it. The furniture, including some fine paintings, was also lost. The department succeeded in saving adjoining residences.

This morning the department was called out about 5 o'clock by tele-

MORE TROUBLE.

For Oliver Allard, of Brooklyn, Illinois.

Insurance Company Sues for \$3,085 and Foreclosure of a Mortgage.

The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company today filed suit in the circuit court against Oliver Allard for \$3,085 and the foreclosure of a mortgage on the two buildings now occupied by L. Croal and the Schwab Liquor Company, on Broadway near Second.

The mortgage is due, the petitioners claim, on money loaned the defendant.

Has Seen Her Century.

Albany, Ky., March 25.—Elizabeth Farrington, who lives near here, is the oldest person in this part of the country. She was 100 years old the 11th of January, and is in the enjoyment of good health and has a won-

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BIG LINE.

Lovely Perfumes.

AT NELSON SUTLE'S DRUG STORE.

Step in, we'd be pleased to show them.

If you believe you will need more coal during the month of March you had better order it now. The waters are rapidly rising and may cut off our coal supplies. We have a big stock on hand now and would be pleased to have your orders at once. We have only a limited supply of clippings for kindling, so you had better order quick if you need them.

BARRY & HENNEBERGER, Telephone 70.

LUMP EGG NUT ANTHRACITE PER BU. 10C " 9 " 9 PER TON \$8.25

THE PADUCAH DAILY SUN.

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W. F. PAXTON, MANAGING EDITOR
J. P. HODGE, EDITOR

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Will give special attention to all local happenings of interest in Paducah and vicinity, and will accept of no advertising without being given as fully as space will permit without regard to expense.

THE WEEKLY SUN
Is devoted to the interests of our country, past, present and future, and will accept of no advertising without being given as fully as space will permit without regard to expense.

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A special feature of the weekly edition of THE SUN will be its correspondence department, in which it hopes to be able to represent every locality within the limits of its circulation.

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THURSDAY, MAR. 25, 1897.

"No English sailor will ever boast to his grandchildren that he was present when Crete was blockaded," well says an exchange. Some of them may boast of participation in some of the battles between the Powers that are to grow out of the Cretan blockade, however.

The action of the Republicans in cutting the debate of the tariff bill down to ten days, made in view of the absolute necessity of providing for the needs of the treasury, will be approved by everybody but those long winded congressmen that fail to find time to deliver their little speeches.

A Boston Democratic newspaper thinks what the country needs is "the leadership" in the senate of a great and overshadowing personality. In other words what the country needs, according to this organ, is a big boss. That's what they have in Germany and Russia. It's what we don't want in this country. There are many people who know a thing or two about leadership, but the fewer "overshadowing personalities" we have the better.

"When a woodman fells a tree in Minnesota it costs a human life in Louisiana," says a southern paper. While this is by no means literally true, nor intended to be so taken, it is true that denuding the northern lands of their forests is a most fruitful source of the annual floods which visit us by throwing quickly into the streams the water that formerly was retained in the soil of the forests and gradually released in a myriad of little springs which found their ways to the rivers slowly.

On "arbor day" the city of Pittsburgh will this year, it is said plant 50,000 trees. The custom of setting apart one day in the year for the planting of shade trees is a beautiful one and should be extended everywhere. The originator of the idea was a benefactor of mankind, for millions of beautiful trees will be casting grateful shade on the highways, gracing the grounds of school and other public buildings and beautifying and enhancing the value of private property a few years hence, which but for this custom would not be there.

According to the official records Spain has sent to Cuba during the existing revolution no less than 198,047 troops. The same records show 22,731 deaths and 22,000 returned home, sick. When due allowance is made for the number of soldiers whose deaths Gen. Weyler has failed to make note of in his effort to deceive the government as to the progress made, and deduct 25,000, said to be in the hospitals now, we may reasonably doubt if he has an effective force of 100,000 at his command. Thirty-five thousand well armed Cubans would be more than a match for this number of ill trained, ill paid, ill clad, ill fed Spanish boys.

According to Dan's review, "the volume of business of the country is still much below that in former years of prosperity," "though it is steadily increasing. The sick man regains his strength by little and little, day by day, but when he has convalesced for a sufficient time he is as strong as ever he was, provided only the cure was radical enough. So it is with the business situation. It is getting better day by day, and will some of these days be as good as it ever was and it will not be long either. As with the sick man so with business the improvement will come and more marked as the

days pass. The stronger it gets the more rapidly it gains strength.

"If King George goes to the frontier, nothing in the world can stop the debacle," says the most noted London correspondent in Athens. His judgment is considered sound as a general thing and when he makes so strong a statement as this he doubtless does so with a due appreciation of the importance of the statement. The word "debacle" means a violent bursting or breaking forth as of mighty waters that sweep everything before them. That Greece intends to proceed with her plans in defiance of the Powers seems evident. That the inevitable result will be to involve the Powers in war seems to be the opinion of this correspondent who is in a position to judge correctly.

This market is good for everything at this time but silver. Silver is down and down to stay. It is down because the vast amount produced is approaching nearer and nearer to the demands for it in the arts and sciences as well as for money. The growth in its production continuing the value of the metal must inevitably continue to decline. Its chances for general rehabilitation as a money metal are very slim. A precious metal is precious because of its scarcity as compared with the demand for it. The production of silver being largely increased as compared with the demand for it, the price is necessarily low and must remain so. In view of this the 16 to 1 folly must down.

The scheme, which has been more or less agitated for several years, of damming Cross creek to prevent the overflow of the lower parts of the town, is a good one, and steps should be taken without unnecessary delay to carry it into execution, that we may have the benefit of it before the possibility of another overflow. But the suggestion of our morning contemporary that the dam be made at Broad street can be vastly improved on by making a water gate at Sixth, where we have already a street made across the creek, and making another small fill at Bachman street. This will shorten the route to the business part of town, as compared with the plan suggested, and accommodate a large number of persons and several factories that would not otherwise be so well served. This would serve the desired ends much better than the other plan, and would cost less than half as much. No doubt the factories and railroads interested would contribute to the cost of an improvement that would be of so much service to them and to the city.

War is an expensive diversion and with her revenues pledged for all they are worth, her people impoverished by voluntary loans, her paper money discredited and depreciated, with a daily charge of \$300,000 for her Cuban army alone and perhaps half as much for that in the Philippine Islands, besides immense expenses of civil government, Spain is in the midst of dangerous breakers. That she should be able to continue either war for any considerable time seems impossible. It is believed, therefore, that a crisis in Cuban affairs is very near at hand, and that the issue will be in favor of the Cubans there can be little doubt. In this state of affairs it would appear the height of folly for Spain to decline to listen to the overtures looking to a sale of the island, which have been recently made through Secretary Sherman. If she can get a few millions for the island at this time it will tide her over a dangerous place and possibly enable her to save the Philippine Islands. It is therefore believed she may look with favor on the proposition.

When the McKinley bill was before congress it was set upon and abused by the Democracy as a burdensome measure calculated to weigh down the poor man "whose necessities were made to bear the burden of the government revenues and to fill the pockets of the eastern plutocrat" and a lot more similar gush. By playing upon the prejudice of the people in this manner in the election following, before the effects of the law could be seen, they were enabled to ride into power. They immediately set about repealing the law. This they accomplished and substituted a law that brought unparalleled distress on the labor of the country in behalf of which they had shed so many crocodile tears. Democratic supremacy and hard times have been synonymous in the history of this country. It therefore matters little what criticisms they may pass on the pending bill. Their theories are thoroughly discredited before the people, and they will be compelled to witness the rejuvenation of our industries under a protective tariff. They will also be compelled to keep hands off the tariff for many years to come.

There has been a remarkable increase in the production of aluminum in the United States within the last few years. It has not been many years since that metal cost \$30 a

pound. In 1891 the price had fallen to \$8, and the production of that year amounted to 168,000 pounds. The production of 1896 was 1,300,000 pounds and the price had fallen to forty cents per pound. The reduction in price is not altogether the result of the increased production by any means, the chief factor being new discoveries by means of which the metal is much more cheaply extracted from the soil than formerly. This great metal is the most abundant, perhaps, of all the metals, not excepting iron, being found abundantly throughout the country in almost all clays, while its properties are most valuable. The only reason why it had not come into common use long since was the excessive cost occasioned by the expensive processes of extraction. Now that these have been overcome and it is obtained at a price that makes its general commercial use possible, we may look for a rapid expansion of its field of usefulness and large increase of production. The price per pound is not so high as would at first thought appear, because of the extreme lightness of the metal.

It appears that Paducah has the opportunity now of securing a factory which will be of vast importance to the city and add many thousands to the daily pay roll. There is no kind of factory that can be secured that will prove of more profit to the city than a glass factory if properly conducted. Every class of labor finds remunerative employment from the various departments of the work, men, women and children. From small beginnings most of the factories of the country have been built up, and it is within the range of possibility that a factory started as it is proposed to start this one may develop into large proportions. Some twenty years ago a factory was started in a small way at Alton, Illinois. Now its pay roll comprises more than 2,000 names and amounts to something like \$30,000 per week. This is the largest hollowware factory in the United States if in the world, and new factories and new departments are added every year. The Illinois Glass Company began in a small way, but has grown to be an immense concern, whose payments direct in wages probably feed and clothe five to ten thousand people. Let the people of Paducah who have idle money come forward to the aid of the city by placing it at the disposal of such institutions as are ready to use it and to give proper and adequate assurance of a return of principal and interest. Liberal-minded, public-spirited citizens with money can do wonders in the development of the industrial possibilities of a city, or they can do much to retard its growth. "A long pull and a strong pull, and a pull altogether" is what counts in matters of this kind. Let the people of Paducah put their shoulders to the wheel, and the future great city is assured. Nothing stands in the way of a large development in Paducah but the lethargy of its capital.

MR. DOLLIVER'S SPEECH.
In addressing himself to the tariff Mr. Dolliver, of Iowa, a member of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, covered himself with glory and made a reputation in a day which places him in the front rank of debaters in the House. His points are made with a clearness and precision that carries conviction. We make the following extracts from his speech which we consider well worth a careful reading and consideration by everybody who is interested in the greatest question before Congress and the people. Mr. Dolliver said:

"In the early stages of the tariff controversy it was the custom of the mercantile classes to push the farmer forward to the front of the battle for free trade. The farmer of the United States got out of that line of battle two generations ago; and for fifty years he has been the most resolute supporter of the protective tariff system.

"He stood by the side of Henry Clay throughout his great career, and he was to be found with William McKinley in the decisive contest of the last campaign. [Applause on the Republican side.] On the very day when the millions of the Rocky mountains were riding in their carriages to the voting place to give in their ballots for the poor man's money, the farmers of the Mississippi valley, weary and burdened under the weight of four miserable years, walked in the rain to the polling places and cast their ballots for the integrity of American business and the tariff policy of 1890. [Applause on the Republican side.]

"The appeal made to them was a masterpiece of shiftiness and unscrupulous politics. No such effort was ever before made to capture the passions and prejudice of burdened and troubled men. But the farmers of the Mississippi valley again vindicated the credit of the American farmer by choosing rather to suffer affliction with the people that pay their bills than to endure the advantages of 16 to 1. [Laughter.]

"Mr. Chairman, I like this bill because it is neither Eastern nor Western, nor Northern nor Southern. It is American through and through (applause); opening the doors of opportunity to every section, and to every state. My friend from South Carolina quoted a line from a German newspaper of Berlin, saying that

this bill was a slap in the face of Europe. "Your committee, gentlemen, without fear or favor toward any foreign country has conscientiously undertaken to make this bill a patriotic act of good will toward the United States of America. (Great applause.) "The farmers of the United States my brethren, are eager, not for the faded markets of the world. They are longing for the music of the old factory bell, calling back the idle millions to the deserted workshops of the United States. (Applause on the Republican side.) The noise of furnaces that are now closed and of looms that are now silent will mean a good deal to the working people of the United States. It will mean not less to the scattered households on the distant prairies, where, for four years, industrious men have seen the fruits of their toil waste in the fields that produced them.

"The theory of the present law was that we were not only to hold our own, but we were to go out with our free wool cloth and divide with Bradford and Kennett the task of clothing the naked inhabitants of the earth. (Laughter.)

"That was the theory. What has actually happened may be stated in a few plain words and figures—10,000,000 sheep driven to the slaughter. 80,000,000 pounds of American wool displaced in our own market, the importation of cloth multiplied by two, half the woolen mills idle and locked up and the other half on scant wages and short time. The treasury of the United States \$31,000,000 shy (laughter); our choice and select gentry disporting themselves in German, English and French clothes, and the rest of us shivering around in overcoats purchased during the Harrison administration." (Applause and great laughter.)

He concluded as follows: "The Wilson law still stands, and has for three years stood on the statute books of the United States without a friend and with out a name, stealing the revenues from the treasury, wasting the resources of the government, stealing away the earnings of American labor, taking from the American farms the market places of the United States and of the world. That law stands on the statute book today and brings this congress together in extraordinary session.

"If the American people ever get their prosperity back, it will come by their own individual enterprise and courage, not by edicts and proclamations, but by the honest and careful settlement of conditions favorable to industry and investment. If William McKinley has been described as the advance agent, hastening to the seat of government in order to distribute prosperity from the east portfolio of the capitol in a few well-chosen words, the conception belongs to the world of dreams, and not to the world on which we live. No man bears any such relation to the prosperity of a great people; but the man may stand, and I reverently believe that William McKinley does stand, as the chosen instrument in the hand of providence to restore to the United States a public policy which has never yet failed to enable the American people, by their own honest hard work, to recoup out of their own resources a fair level of prosperity, a reasonable reward for their labor and a reasonable dividend on their investment." (Applause on Republican side.)

The Latest Railway Decision.
From the Inter Ocean.

The decision handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States Monday in the case of the United States vs. the Trans-Missouri Freight Association takes rank at once as one of the more important decisions rendered by that tribunal. It is in line with the so-called granger decisions, which rested, specifically, upon the legislation of Illinois in restraint of railway extortion. It is true the legislation in this case is an act of Congress, but at bottom the principle is the same. It is an instance of evolution.

The decision of this court of last resort is that the anti-trust act of 1890 is applicable to railroads, and its practical effect, it is thought, will be to require all traffic agreements between railroads, whether freight or passenger, to fix rates to be submitted to the interstate commerce commission. If this proves to be the case it will lift that body into very great importance. Thus far it has accomplished little; but now it has in prospect a great career of usefulness, a career not unlike that of the railroad and warehouse board of Illinois, only on a national instead of on a state scale.

This suit was fought by the railroad interest on the ground, primarily, that the anti-trust law of 1890 did not apply to railroads, that they were under the interstate commerce act, and that for that reason were exempt from the operation of the latter law. The act of 1890, it was claimed, was designed to reach the beef trust, the standard Oil Company and that class of combines. The court holds that "both statutes may stand, as neither conflicts with the other." The more general conclusion is that the "anti-trust act applies to railroads, and renders illegal all agreements which are in restraint of trade or commerce."

It is refreshing to have the act of 1890 reaffirmed. Under the Cleveland administration it was a dead letter. In his last annual message the President himself had the effrontery to tell Congress to let it alone—leave it to the several states. Without being a direct rebuke of that policy, the decision amounts to that, for nowhere is there any suggestion that the law is unconstitutional or inoperative. The decision of the court was rendered by Justice Peckham, of New York, a very able lawyer. It was by no means unanimous. On the contrary, no less than four of the justices dissented, namely, Justices Field, Gray, Shiras and White, the latter presenting the minority opinion. The contention of the dissenters was that the agreement which gave rise to the suit was not an agreement to fix rates, but to classify freights and prevent an in-

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The Sun is authorized to announce
I. D. WILCOX
as a candidate for sheriff of McCracken county, subject to the action of the Democratic primary to be held April 3, 1897.
We are authorized to say since
W. S. DICK
is a candidate for assessor of McCracken county, subject to the action of the Democratic primary to be held April 3, 1897.

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crease or reduction of them, except upon given notice. Hence the agreement was not in restraint of trade or commerce. It will be observed that this raised a question of fact rather than law. The claim that an agreement which prevented increase or decrease of rates without notice being given was not in restraint of commerce seems to be an obvious misconception of the actual nature and effect of such a document. But the notable thing is that, according to the synopsis given by wire, the dissenting justices do not controvert any of the law points made by the decision.

The truth is that the Trans-Missouri Freight Association is only one of several attempts on the part of the railroads to prevent ruinous competition. In the fierceness of the struggle for business the fight tends strongly, almost irresistibly, to a struggle for existence. But the protection required is not to be found in private agreements, however cast iron. The power vested in Congress by the constitution to regulate interstate commerce is the true source of remedial authority. Instead of hoping to evade that authority, the railroads should invoke it. The present Congress, at its regular session, ought to take the whole matter up and go over it carefully, profiting by the decisions and experiences since the first act was passed.

LAST BUFFALO HUNT.

Defiant Death of the Bison Monarch of Great Salt Lake.
The last buffalo in Utah, one of the few remnants of the millions which once roamed the vast plains of the west, was killed on Antelope island, in Great Salt lake, lately by a party of hunters organized for the purpose.

He died as he had lived—with his face to the enemy, defiant to the last. Antelope island is on the southern end of Great Salt lake, 20 miles from the mainland, itself about 25 miles in length and from eight to ten miles in width. It is a wild and weird place. It is uninhabited, save for two or three small ranches, the owners of which indulge in cattle raising.

Here, undisturbed, save when some men invaded his feeding grounds, this buffalo had lived for a number of years. How he gained the island no one knows. He was found there seven years ago. He was against the law to kill buffalo, and those who found him let him go in peace.

About a year ago, however, the old buffalo changed his tactics and declared war. He came out into the open and fought everything living that crossed his path. Not having anything in the open to conquer, the buffalo took to going through barbed wire. He tried every rancher on the island scores of times.

Some weeks ago, after he had slain a very valuable thoroughbred colt, it was decided that he must die. Under command of Lannan, a party left Salt Lake City early one morning for Farmington, where they embarked in a sailboat for the island.

The old fellow had taken up a position as far from the abodes of men as he could get, up a little canyon in the northern end of the island. All the party were on horseback and scouring the country for him. With a defiant snort the buffalo raised his shaggy head and started towards Edwards at a rapid rate. For three miles there was the prettiest race man ever looked upon.

Finally the buffalo halted. Shagheness was singled out by the enraged animal. He charged directly at him, and so suddenly that the colonel had no time for anything but a snap shot, which was not fatal. Then Brown sent a bullet through the old fellow's heart. He halted, stood still for a minute, and with a half bellow, defiant to the last, fell dead.—San Francisco Examiner.

Blocked by Big Sleeves.
Big sleeves blocked an important Paris thoroughfare the other day. A young woman was sailing down the Rue Richelieu by the Bibliotheque Nationale, taking up most of the side walk, when a polite old gentleman, to make room for her, stepped into a ditch and directly in front of a passing cab. The driver pulled his horse up to avoid running over him, when the beast fell down, and in two minutes there was a solid block of omnibuses, cabs, bicycles and delivery cars filling the street for over an hour.—N. Y. Sun.

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